

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1863.

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 29

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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MAYSVILLE, - - JANUARY 1,

SPEECH OF

HON. LAZARUS W. POWELL,
OF KENTUCKY,

On the Right of the President to Suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus and make Arbitrary arrests, delivered in the Senate of the United States, December 9th, 1862.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware being under consideration:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate whether Dr. John Luns and Whiteley Meredith, or either of them, citizens of the State of Delaware, have been arrested and imprisoned in Fort Delaware; when they were arrested and so imprisoned; the charges against them; by whom made; by whose orders they were arrested and imprisoned; and that he communicate to the Senate all papers relating to their arrest and imprisonment."

Mr. POWELL. I desire to state briefly to the Senate the reasons why I shall vote for the resolution under consideration. A great deal of the speech of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] met my most hearty approval; but the position taken by him, and by the Senator from New Jersey, [Mr. Field], that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus has anything to do with arrests, is a doctrine new to me. Both of those Senators have indicated in the remarks which they have made, that if the writ of habeas corpus be authoritatively suspended, the President and his Cabinet ministers may then make arrests. In my judgment, the position is not well taken. I will not enter into the controversy now, as to whether the writ of habeas corpus can be suspended by the Executive or not. Upon that point I made an argument before the Senate heretofore, somewhat elaborate, in which I undertook to prove that Congress alone could suspend the writ of habeas corpus. I am of that opinion still, and upon that branch of the case I concur with the Senator from Ohio.

The Senator from Ohio indicated in his speech that this Congress, by giving some qualified approval to the action of the President, had authorized him to suspend this writ of habeas corpus. From that position of the Senator from Ohio, I dissent. There has been no action of Congress that, in my judgment, would authorize the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

He has undertaken to suspend it, and there are many, some very learned lawyers, who have maintained that in him is lodged that power. Other lawyers, very eminent in this country, and I believe, to the credit of the profession, the much larger number, hold that it is a legislative power. This is the point to which I wish to invite the attention of the Senate. Taking it for granted that the writ of habeas corpus is suspended by competent constitutional authority, then I hold that they have no right to make these arrests. The writ of habeas corpus has nothing to do with the arrest of an individual. The whole scope, verge, and object of the writ of habeas corpus is to relieve a man, when arrested, from illegal imprisonment. The object is to open the prison doors, and to bring him before the court, to inquire whether he is lawfully detained or not; and if he has been lawfully lodged in the prison, it is the duty of the judge before whom he is brought to remand him to prison, and if it is a bailable case, to allow him bail, and if he is illegally imprisoned, to let him go free. That is the only object of the writ of habeas corpus. It is a great remedial writ. The suspension in that writ confers no authority on any officer of this Government to make an arrest. The arrest and the discharge are separate and distinct things.

I hold that there is no authority vested by the Constitution of the United States in the President or any of his Cabinet ministers to make these arrests; and whenever they exercise such a power it is an act of usurpation and an overthrow of the Constitution of the country. The Constitution defines what are the duties of the various departments of this Government. The duties of the Executive are plainly marked out in the instrument. So it is with the legislative power; so it is with the judicial power. Upon each and every one of these distinct bodies of magistracy are conferred separate and distinct powers which they can legitimately exercise; and whenever they go beyond the powers prescribed in the Constitution, they usurp an authority not given to them by the law, and deserve and should receive the honest censure of every loyal man in the country—I mean of every man loyal to the Constitution of the United States.

Now, sir, I ask Senators who claim that the President and his Cabinet ministers have exercised this power rightfully, to point me to the clause in the Constitution or the law that authorizes those officials to arrest a citizen, a civilian. The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, may have the right, by virtue of the laws passed to regulate the Army and Navy, to make arrests of persons employed in the land and naval service; but I ask Senators to show

me the law that authorizes him to make an arrest of a citizen not connected with either service. Why, sir, even suppose the position of the Senator from New Jersey were true, that the President has a right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, does it necessarily follow after that suspension, that he has a right to arrest whom he pleases? If so, I would not give a fig for the liberties of this people. If it be so, any President who is wicked enough and abandoned enough to do it, may, ad libitum, overthrow the liberties of this country. The Senator contends that the President has the authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and that after he suspends the writ he has a right to arrest whom he pleases, and imprison them during the continuation of the war. If the President were clothed with that power, I ask the Senator to tell me what would prevent him from seizing the Senators of the United States or the honorable gentlemen who occupy seats in the other end of this Capitol, if they were distasteful to him, and locking them up in Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette, or some other Bastile, and putting the key in his pocket, and keeping them in prison for twenty years, if the war should last so long; and in that event, what would become of your legislative functions? They would be utterly destroyed, because the persons appointed, in accordance with the Constitution, to legislate, would be deprived of the privilege of exercising the functions of their office. Suppose the President should think that it interfered with his imperial powers for the judges to sit upon the bench and administer the laws. In that event, if the doctrine held by the Senator from New Jersey is correct, he has power to seize all the members of the judiciary and put them in prison, and thus overthrow and destroy the judicial department of this Government.

Mr. TRUMBULL. If the Senator from Kentucky would remember the bill, he would know that it is a bill providing for the discharge of State prisoners and others, and to authorize the judges of the United States courts to take bail or recognizance to secure the trial of the same. I think it met the approval of the Senator from Kentucky at the last session.

Mr. POWELL. I dare say it did. I do not

remember its provisions; I make no objection to the bill; but, sir, the Constitution of the country has provided what shall be done in these cases; the statutes of the United States have provided what shall be done in cases of unlawful arrests; the Constitution has provided how you shall make seizures and arrests; and if the Executive will violate the Constitution and the laws that are now on the statute-book, have we any reason to believe that he will respect and observe laws passed by this Congress? The defect is not in the law; the law is ample to relieve citizens wrongfully arrested if it were executed. Have we reason to believe that he will respect a law because it is passed by this Congress, when he acts in violation of the Constitution of his country, and the laws on the statute-book made in pursuance thereof? I am wanting in faith that the President will execute any law you may pass on this subject. The Constitution which he has sworn to support requires him to see that the laws be faithfully executed, which he has failed to do.

The Senator from Massachusetts said that the Deparments were loaded down with business, and that we ought not to trouble them with such cases as this. Why, Mr. President, if there is one thing more than another that the representatives of a free people should be jealous about, and should present persistently and untiringly on all proper occasions to those in power, it is the civil liberty of the citizen. One of the wise men of Greece once said that that was the best Government where an injury offered to the meanest and poorest citizen was an insult to the State. It was a wise maxim.—But, sir, these insults and injuries are offered not only to the poor and helpless, but they have been offered to some of the most respectable and loyal citizens of the United States. Men who are the peers of the President and Cabinet, and the peers of Senators, have been for months confined in prison, where they have been cruelly languishing for no assigned cause, with no charges made against them, and the prison doors opened, and they let free without a trial. The Senator calls that mercy. Mercy! to drag a man from his family without charge, in violation of the laws of my country to be maintained, and I hope, for the sake of the public liberties, that that is the doctrine set forth in the Constitution; but that does not seem to please the radicals of this day. Neither the President nor his Cabinet ministers have a right to make arrests; and whenever they do it they usurp a power not given to them by the Constitution. I ask Senators, who favor these unlawful seizures and arrests, to point me to the provision of the Constitution or the law that authorizes those gentlemen to make arrests. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and making arrests are separate and distinct; one may be done without affecting the other. Arrests can only be made in the mode pointed out by the Constitution or the law. The Senator calls that mercy. Mercy! to drag a man from his family without charge, in violation of the Constitution of the country put him in one of your Bastiles, and keep him there on bread and water and a pallet of straw for months, and then turn him out without giving him a trial, when he has all the time protest to see

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Gov. Powell's Speech.

We need scarcely ask the reader's attention to the Great Speech of Senator Powell, which will be found in our outside pages this week. It is a speech which, in view of the vital importance of the questions discussed,—Habeas Corpus and Arbitrary Arrests—involving the personal rights and liberty of citizens, and in view of the manliness, integrity, patriotism and statesman-like ability of the distinguished author, will be treasured by freemen as a jewel of American eloquence. Our noble hearted Senator made a second speech on the same subject a day or two after, not less worthy of unqualified eulogium, which we shall copy in our next week's issue.

An Attempt to Prevent the Democrats from Running a Ticket at the Election in Covington.

There is a municipal election in our sister city of Covington, Ky., next week. Two tickets are in the field—Democratic Union ticket and an Administration emancipation ticket. The friends of the latter, finding that would be beaten, sent us, we understand, a deputation to Governor Robinson, of Kentucky, asking him to interfere, and, by not allowing the Democratic ticket to run, give them the victory! This modest request to overthrow Republican institutions the patriotic and Union Governor rejected with scorn and indignation. He answered, that in Kentucky, under his Administration, no military interference with the elections would be permitted.

Thus foiled, they turned their attention to Col. Sipes, United States Commandant, who also declined to interfere any way with the fair and legitimate votes of the people. It is certainly a new way to get into office to ask the authorities to allow but one ticket to be run.—Cin. Enq.

The New York Weekly Caucasian. The Democratic paper, issued by the proprietors of THE DAY-BOOK, and for the present taking the place of that paper, is once more before us. It has been deprived of the use of the mails by the Administration at Washington for over a year, yet it has never suspended publication, or changed or modified it course a particle. The ban is now removed, the recent Democratic victories have produced a change of policy at Washington already. All our readers who desire a sterling Democratic sheet from New York city, should send for a specimen copy of THE CAUCASIAN or White Man's paper, before subscribing for another. Its terms are as follows:—Single copies, \$1 50 per year. Four copies, \$5. Ten copies, \$12, and an extra one to the getter up of the club. Twenty copies to one address, \$20, and one to the getter up of the club. It is a good sized folio sheet, well filled with condensed reading matter, and belongs to "unterfined" school of the Democracy.—Send for a copy.

GREENBACKS.—It is stated in financial circles, that there will be a further issue of \$200,000,000 in Treasury Notes. This will increase the circulating medium to \$577,000,000; but this amount may be reduced by the withdrawal of bank notes from circulation, under Secretary Chase's policy of taxing bank notes.

ARREST OF FORGERS.—Two notorious counterfeiters and forgers named Clark and Carter, were arrested in Louisville on Monday. They are supposed to be the men who effected the secret forgeries in Clinton, Wyoming, and Carter counties, Pennsylvania, some time ago. They issued notes on the following banks, and had them extensively circulated: Jersey Shore Bank, Lock Haven Bank; also on banking houses in Bellfonte, Centre county, Penn. Clark, whose real name is Piper, is an old offender, and is well known throughout the West and South as one of the most skillful forgers and swindlers in existence, but is more particularly known in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

The work of repairing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is progressing very rapidly, and it is expected that by the commencement of the new year the whole route will be again opened. The rebels destroyed portions of the road most effectually. For about twenty miles along the route almost every tie and rail was totally or partially destroyed. They tore up the ties and built log cabins of them, upon which they laid crossways the iron rails. They then set the cabins on fire, and when the rails became red hot in the middle they were bent around trees and thrown aside.

Mrs. George D. Prentiss was in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on Monday, the 1st inst., on a visit to her son, and also her brother, Captain Calhoun Benham, of the Confederate service.

WHOLESALE DESERTION.—The N. Y. Express says that eight hundred deserters from the Bank's Expedition have been arrested in that city and sent aboard a steamer for Fortress Monroe. In many instances the Provost Guard found the skedaddlers attending the bars and serving as waiters in saloons throughout the city. Some of these men, in civic dress, made a vigorous resistance, but were finally overcome.

From the Cin. Times.
THE NEWS.

The Demoralization of the Army.—The Causes and the Remedy.

Stuart's raid north of the Rappahannock was not a successful one. He was repulsed at both Dumfries and Occoquan, with considerable loss to the Federal side. Forces were promptly dispatched to intercept him, and at latest accounts he was making for the Rappahannock under whip and spur. If the raid was merely a foraging one, it was unsuccessful; but, if Stuart's main purpose—which we suspect to be true—was to ascertain the position of our forces, preparatory to an advance of Stonewall Jackson, he accomplished all that was desired. We shall not be surprised to hear of a Rebel advance along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge before many days. Burnside is still as quiet as his predecessors loved to be.

The news from Kentucky to day is more favorable. Morgan seems to have come as far North as Rolling Fork, where he found himself getting entangled, and is reported moving southwardly. The statements relative to his movements are very much confused, but we judge the following to be the facts: He moved from Glasgow to the Louisville and Nashville railroad near Bear Wall, skirmishing on the way with three different Federal regiments, who, instead of uniting, were widely separated, and could not afford serious resistance. He then advanced upon Munfordville, which is strongly garrisoned, but it is not known whether he attacked it or not; certain it is that he did not take it. Crossing Green River above, he moved on Elizabethtown, defended by some 500 troops in a stockade.

Our soldiers made a gallant resistance until the stockade was destroyed by Morgan's artillery, when they retreated to the town, where they were divided. A street fight of some hours followed, which ended in the surrender of the force. He then proceeded along the railroad to Muldraugh's Hill, where some 200 Federal soldiers surrendered without a fight, and from there to Rolling Fork, where an attack was repulsed. Morgan then moved southwardly, and at last accounts was supposed to be near Lebanon, as artillery firing was yesterday heard in that direction. From Lebanon the way is open for him into Tennessee.

Second. The amount of corruption in the army is enormous, terrific. The attempts to suppress it by the punishment of the offenders have been feeble indeed, while hundreds of appointments to the supply departments have been made to reward political services, with an understanding, at least, that the favorite should be allowed to "make a good thing" out of it. Cameron introduced this system, and it seems to be faithfully adhered to in all departments of the Administration of the Government. A politician, for instance, obtains a quarter master's position; he makes in twelve months \$50,000, and retires. Who is there to say aught against the thief? Instead of meeting with shame and infamy, as he deserves, he is likely, by a wise use of a portion of his ill-gotten wealth, to be rewarded with a higher position.

All the corruptions of political life, have been forced upon the army, and it is not confined alone to the Quartermasters and the Commissaries. Colonels have been convicted of horse-stealing, and house-plundering. So unblushing have been the robbers in the supply departments, that it has extended elsewhere, and from robbing the government it has come, among those whose stock of virtue is small, to robbing non-belligerents within the lines of the army. The soldier soon learns the prevailing dishonesty of those above him. He cannot help it, for he, of all others, is the sufferer. He tastes it in his coffee, his fried bacon, his indigestible beans and his admantine crackers. He sees it in the shabby or slimly made garments, which are given him to wear, and, when so unfortunate as to be thrown into a military hospital, he sees it through long weeks of unnecessary suffering.

The example is before him. Must his stock of virtue not be very large if, in his sufferings and distress, he resist not the temptation to better his condition, even at the expense of his character? We know, personally, of not merely one, but many instances, where men of irreproachable character, before they entered the army, soon become so demoralized as not only to pilfer, but to boast of the cato manner in which it was done. When the soldier knows that his captain and his colonel, and perhaps his brigadier, is a man of no stability of character, possessing no moral stanchness, a liar or a drunkard, or a debauchee, or perhaps a thief (for we hold the swindler of the Government as a thief), what punishment need he fear for the perpetration of a petty crime against a non-belligerent?

Against the immorality of the shoulder-straps there are no sacred influences in the army. There are Chaplains, to be sure, but we do not hesitate to declare, that in nine cases out of ten, their influence is mischievous. It is such that their actions belie their preaching, and they are not only without moral influence, but have not the respect of the men. On the whole the army would be as moral without the Chaplains.

Third. In every particular the Government fails to fulfill its contract with the soldier. For his services the Government agrees to pay him so much a month, clothe and supply him with certain rations. With the exception, probably, or within a few miles of Washington, or at the camps of instruction, soldiers never have, and do not now, nor are they likely to receive full rations.

The hard cracker and the musty junk, he always has, but beyond these two articles, the soldier nowhere can depend on a supply. The full ration is never distributed in the field. The soldier goes often without his meal, sometimes for days with only a slim allowance of hard crackers. This of itself is sufficient to demoralize the army, especially when it is patent that corruption in office is the main cause of the failure.

What can the soldier do? Buy provisions with his own money? What means has he?—Last week the Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to the Senate, stated that the unpaid requisitions of the army then in his office amounted to nearly twenty-nine millions of dollars! The regulations require that the troops should be paid every two months.

Four, six, eight, ten, and even twelve months' pay are due them! The larger portion of the old army has not received a cent of pay for six months, and the new army has received only the first month's advance pay! To say nothing of the domestic obligations of the soldier, how can he, in emergencies, secure those necessities, requisite to save his health and keep him from the hospital? If ever temptation was held out to steal it is there. The government by its

neglect, and through the corrupt administration of its agents forces this demoralization upon the army.

Tens of thousands, considering the contract with the Government broken, have run the risk of the death penalty by returning home; while, in the army, others are taking from the people within the lines that which they would never touch if the Government would fulfill its contract. It is a bad feature, too, that the financial wants of the soldier are the last supplied. Civilians, the non-belligerent patriots, the comfortable fellows at home; from the members of the Cabinet down to the sweep of the public offices, receive their pay regularly.

They are not put off month after month with the cry of no money. The soldier who receives the least pay, and suffers all the hardships, is compelled to wait until all others are served. The grievous injustice of this policy is palpable, in a desertion and marauding.

The evils have now reached such magnitude, that if not promptly corrected they will prove the speedy destruction of the army. They must be remedied, but how? By increasing military stringency—by shooting deserters and hanging marauders?

First. It is inherent in the organization of the army, which is a cruel despotism, and which with full sway, will crush out the manhood of the ranks. There is not only no regard for the intellectual and moral welfare of the common soldier, nothing to excite his pride or ambition, but from the time he enters the service until he is relieved by death or discharge, he is the victim of constant inhumanity and a sufferer of untold cruelties.

Fidelity and well-tested valor meets with no reward.

Where one promotion is made upon tested merit, a hundred are made through unworthy home influences. The intelligent, patriotic young freeman, who, from the highest motives, strapped his knapsack upon his back at the call of his country, finds himself, once in the army, more a servant of his military superiors, but intellectual inferiors, than a proud soldier, fighting for a high and a holy cause. Fettered, hand and foot, he dare not resent insult or resist a petty tyranny, as cowardly on the part of the officer as it is humiliating to the intelligent soldier.

The private in the ranks of our army has no redress, nor can he have until the army is reorganized upon totally different principles.

Second. The amount of corruption in the army is enormous, terrific. The attempts to suppress it by the punishment of the offenders have been feeble indeed, while hundreds of appointments to the supply departments have been made to reward political services, with an understanding, at least, that the favorite should be allowed to "make a good thing" out of it. Cameron introduced this system, and it seems to be faithfully adhered to in all departments of the Administration of the Government. A politician, for instance, obtains a quarter master's position; he makes in twelve months \$50,000, and retires.

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A Catholic View of Political Preaching.

We did not read carefully the page of Thanksgiving sermons in the Cincinnati Daily Gazette of last Friday, having renounced politics as a study, and preachers as professors. But we saw enough to know that the preachers leave out of view individual salvation, the practice of virtue, justice, chastity and the judgment to come, and expatiate on the political state of the nation; and while acknowledging that we are scourged, take upon themselves to define where the national sin lies, in a manner rather savoring of the partisan than the prophet.

They are not put off month after month with the cry of no money. The soldier who receives the least pay, and suffers all the hardships, is compelled to wait until all others are served. The grievous injustice of this policy is palpable.

The evils have now reached such magnitude, that if not promptly corrected they will prove the speedy destruction of the army. They must be remedied, but how? By increasing military stringency—by shooting deserters and hanging marauders?

First. It is inherent in the organization of the army, which is a cruel despotism, and which with full sway, will crush out the manhood of the ranks. There is not only no regard for the intellectual and moral welfare of the common soldier, nothing to excite his pride or ambition, but from the time he enters the service until he is relieved by death or discharge, he is the victim of constant inhumanity and a sufferer of untold cruelties.

Fidelity and well-tested valor meets with no reward.

Where one promotion is made upon tested merit, a hundred are made through unworthy home influences. The intelligent, patriotic young freeman, who, from the highest motives, strapped his knapsack upon his back at the call of his country, finds himself, once in the army, more a servant of his military superiors, but intellectual inferiors, than a proud soldier, fighting for a high and a holy cause. Fettered, hand and foot, he dare not resent insult or resist a petty tyranny, as cowardly on the part of the officer as it is humiliating to the intelligent soldier.

The private in the ranks of our army has no redress, nor can he have until the army is reorganized upon totally different principles.

Second. The amount of corruption in the army is enormous, terrific. The attempts to suppress it by the punishment of the offenders have been feeble indeed, while hundreds of appointments to the supply departments have been made to reward political services, with an understanding, at least, that the favorite should be allowed to "make a good thing" out of it. Cameron introduced this system, and it seems to be faithfully adhered to in all departments of the Administration of the Government. A politician, for instance, obtains a quarter master's position; he makes in twelve months \$50,000, and retires.

Who is there to say aught against the thief? Instead of meeting with shame and infamy, as he deserves, he is likely, by a wise use of a portion of his ill-gotten wealth, to be rewarded with a higher position.

All the corruptions of political life, have been forced upon the army, and it is not confined alone to the Quartermasters and the Commissaries. Colonels have been convicted of horse-stealing, and house-plundering. So unblushing have been the robbers in the supply departments, that it has extended elsewhere, and from robbing the government it has come, among those whose stock of virtue is small, to robbing non-belligerents within the lines of the army. The soldier soon learns the prevailing dishonesty of those above him. He cannot help it, for he, of all others, is the sufferer. He tastes it in his coffee, his fried bacon, his indigestible beans and his admantine crackers. He sees it in the shabby or slimly made garments, which are given him to wear, and, when so unfortunate as to be thrown into a military hospital, he sees it through long weeks of unnecessary suffering.

The example is before him. Must his stock of virtue not be very large if, in his sufferings and distress, he resist not the temptation to better his condition, even at the expense of his character? We know, personally, of not merely one, but many instances, where men of irreproachable character, before they entered the army, soon become so demoralized as not only to pilfer, but to boast of the cato manner in which it was done.

When the soldier knows that his captain and his colonel, and perhaps his brigadier, is a man of no stability of character, possessing no moral stanchness, a liar or a drunkard, or a debauchee, or perhaps a thief (for we hold the swindler of the Government as a thief), what punishment need he fear for the perpetration of a petty crime against a non-belligerent?

Against the immorality of the shoulder-straps there are no sacred influences in the army. There are Chaplains, to be sure, but we do not hesitate to declare, that in nine cases out of ten, their influence is mischievous. It is such that their actions belie their preaching, and they are not only without moral influence, but have not the respect of the men. On the whole the army would be as moral without the Chaplains.

Third. In every particular the Government fails to fulfill its contract with the soldier. For his services the Government agrees to pay him so much a month, clothe and supply him with certain rations. With the exception, probably, or within a few miles of Washington, or at the camps of instruction, soldiers never have, and do not now, nor are they likely to receive full rations.

The hard cracker and the musty junk, he always has, but beyond these two articles, the soldier nowhere can depend on a supply. The full ration is never distributed in the field. The soldier goes often without his meal, sometimes for days with only a slim allowance of hard crackers. This of itself is sufficient to demoralize the army, especially when it is patent that corruption in office is the main cause of the failure.

What can the soldier do? Buy provisions with his own money? What means has he?—Last week the Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to the Senate, stated that the unpaid requisitions of the army then in his office amounted to nearly twenty-nine millions of dollars! The regulations require that the troops should be paid every two months.

Four, six, eight, ten, and even twelve months' pay are due them! The larger portion of the old army has not received a cent of pay for six months, and the new army has received only the first month's advance pay! To say nothing of the domestic obligations of the soldier, how can he, in emergencies, secure those necessities, requisite to save his health and keep him from the hospital? If ever temptation was held out to steal it is there. The government by its

ALEX. MADDOX, OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS
OLD AND NEW HAMS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND
BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY
AND COUNTRY!

A T M Y OLD AND COMMISSION
Stand, embracing two large and elegant
theatres, with increased stock and
larger audience. The
stand, with increased
business of furnishing Families
in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 1.

Capt. McClaire, of the Boston, has under contract, at Louisville, a new boat to run in the place of the old Boston, in the Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth trade. The boat will be completed next Fall and will be the finest and swiftest boat above the falls.

Let there be Light and there was Light.

We invite the attention of our readers and the City Council to the Lampost and fine Lantern recently placed on Market street, by our friend BEN. PHISTER, *pro bono publico*; and now that he has set the example of furnishing light to the benighted and wayfaring, we would be pleased to see a similar institution at every corner in the city—already has this enterprise commanded itself to the admiration and received as it deserves the thanks of the country folks who attend market—and they invoke the blessings of thrift and prosperity upon our friend who hangs out his light and imparts safety to their footsteps, &c. These lamps if erected and lit any dark night would be far better than the negro's moon, which Coffee declared shone only of bright nights and never appeared of dark ones when it was most wanted.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The Boston Daily Advertiser, Post, and Courier have been reduced in size more than six columns, in consequence of the increase in price of paper.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.—A census of the city of Chicago has just been completed, showing the population to be 137,030—an increase of 27,768 inhabitants in two years.

A well-informed correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, writing from Havana under date of the 6th inst., says the crops of sugar are unusually large

LOCAL ITEMS.—Our friends throughout the county will confer a favor upon us by sending the facts of any local incident worthy of notice that may transpire in their neighborhoods.

The New York subscription in aid of the English operatives has reached \$61,000.

Rhode Island's credit is good. She has just sold six hundred thousand dollars worth of her bonds at a premium of over eight per cent.

It is stated on good authority that no less than 180,000 of the soldiers whose names now fill the muster rolls are absent, with or without leave.

Lieut. Gen. Kirby Smith, C. S. A., has established his headquarters in the residence of Parson Brownlow, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

A gentleman from Iowa has obtained a patent for making wine from sorghum, which is said by connoisseurs at Washington to be equal to Madeira. It can be made so as to be sold for twenty-five cents per gallon. A fine quality of rum is also made of the same product.

THE IRON-CLAD BATTERY MONTAUK.—This new vessel, Commander Worden, took her trial trip up North river, New York, on Tuesday morning last. Her machinery worked admirably, and various principles involved in her construction are proved practicable. She will go to sea, on active service, this week.

THAT'S SO.—James Brooks, M. C., elect from the city of New York, says: 'The President is just as much the creature of the Constitution and the laws as a constable, and has no more right to enact proclamation than a constable.'

The following resignation have taken place in Kentucky regiments in the army of the Cumberland: Capt. A. M. Burbank, 3d Kentucky infantry; First Lieutenant W. B. Skaggs, 3d Kentucky infantry; and Capt. W. S. Long, 5th Kentucky infantry.

The people of New London, Ct., hung Secretary Welles in effigy because he recommended Philadelphia as the best place for the new naval depot. The New Londoners hoped to secure it to their port.

POSTAGE CURRENCY.—About \$10,000 worth of small change, postage currency, was received at the post-office in Louisville on Saturday morning. It was entirely disposed of by 11 o'clock.

Our pork dealers may be interested in knowing that the number of hogs packed at Louisville foot up, at the present time, at 110,204. Some 3,000 still remained in the pens. The ruling price at the close of the week was \$425 to \$440.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that on Saturday afternoon, between the hours of three and six o'clock, in Congress Gaiters and Boots, always on hand, and made to order, and warranted to fit or no sale.

Persons who wish to be dealt honorably with and get the worth of their money, are invited to call at

DIED.
In this city on Sunday night Dec. 28th Mr. JOHN SUTHERLAND, in his 51st year.

In Edgefield, near Nashville Tenn. in October 1861, of Typhus Fever, Mr. JAMES M. BURNE, formerly of Fleming county, Ky.

To the Voters of the City of Maysville: I am a candidate for Mayor of the City. It is an office which has hitherto been often filled, acceptably and well, by incumbents who were not learned in the Law. If elected, I cannot better repay the confidence of my friends, than by the faithful and prompt discharge of all its duties and the promotion of the interests and preservation of the good order and peace of the city.

I am not the nominee of any party; deeming, as I have ever done, that the public offices of the country should be open to the aspirations of every citizen however humble, and that the people are competent to decide at the Polls for whom they should vote, without any premonition or presentation by others, who, certainly, have no greater interest in the result, than the people themselves:

R. M. RICKETTS.

We are authorised to announce EDWARD FLEMING as a candidate for MARKET MASTER, at the ensuing January election.

If the following gentlemen will consent to become candidates for the respective City Offices, upon the Democratic Ticket, at the ensuing election, they will receive the support of a majority of the voters of the

CITY ELECTION, 1863.

For Mayor—THOMAS DAULTON.
Marshal—JAMES G. FRANCIS.
Clerk—JOHN RAVENCRRAFT.
Treasurer—JAS. P. POYNTZ.
Assessor—M. T. COCKRELL.
Collector—KEITH BERRY.
Wharf Master—SIMON CHILES.
Wood & Coal Inspector—
S. B. NICHOLSON.

Market Master—
EDWARD FLEMING
COUNCILMEN:
Ward No. 1—GEO. W. ORR,
JAS. JACOBS.
JERRY F. YOUNG.

Ward No. 2—GEO. W. SULSER;
W. P. WATKINS;
DR. J. R. PADDOCK.

Ward No. 3—ALEX. MADDOX;
LEWIS GOLLING;
JNO. M. SAWYER.

Ward No. 4—F. MCCLANAHAN;
W. W. LAMAR;
ARMSTED PURNELL.

CONVENTION OF BLACKSMITHS.

AT the request of a Committee of Blacksmiths of Maysville and Mason county, we announce that a general meeting of the Blacksmiths of the City and County will be held at the NEPTUNE HALL, Maysville, on the 3d day of January 1863, for the purpose of fixing upon a Bill of Prices for the ensuing year. A full meeting of Blacksmiths, is desired.

Maysville, Jan. 1

APPLES.—Fifty Barrels of nice Russet Apples for sale cheap by ALEX. MADDOX.

Jan. 1 Wall Street.

Christmas Presents!

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE

and tasty assortment of **WATCHES, CLOCKS** and **FANCY GOODS** of every

description to suit the most fastidious.

GIVE US A CALL!

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED

on the shortest notice by EXPERIENCED WORK-

MAN and warranted to perform.

JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, made to order. OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in

exchange.

DUFEU & MC CARTHEY,

Bott. BURGESS and MINER'S Stores.

Maysville, Dec. 11, 1862.

NEW

Boot and Shoe Store

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKES THIS

method to inform all persons who wear

Shoe Leather, that he has fitted up the room

formerly occupied by the Telegraph Office,

IN CADWALLADER'S BUILDING,

and furnished it with as good and fashionable

assortment of

as can be found in this City, and that their

whole attention will be

GIVEN

to please and accomodate their customers, and

fit them in the **BEST STYLE OF THE ART**, and,

that no one can possibly go

AWAY

dissatisfied. They will keep constantly on hand

a well selected stock of

Boots and Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Bal-

morals, Slippers, Pumps, &c., for Men, Ladies and Children. ALSO, Ladies' Children's and Gentlemen's

CONGRESS GAITERS and BOOTS, always on hand, and made to order, and warranted to fit or no sale.

Repairing done with neatness and a

short notice.

Persons who wish to be dealt honorably

with and get the worth of their money, are invited to call at

MARTIN & BRO'S

In Cadwallader's Building, 2nd street.

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862-1m.

Skeleton Skirts.

JUST Received the "CHAMPION," "ZEPHYR,"

"WOVE KID," "BALMORAL" and

"SPIRAL SKELETON SKIRT."

M. H. BURGESS & SON.

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Dec. 25, 1862.

Sugar New Orleans, 13½ to 14c.
MOLASSES.—New Orleans, Blbs. 65c.; Half Blbs. 70c.
COFFEE—83 to 87 with upward tendency.
WHEAT—Red 95c; White \$1.05.
Flour.—Selling at from \$5.50 to \$6.00.
WINE.—Market firm Nelson's extra selling
Crush Sugar, 15c.
Gran. " 15c.
Loaf " 15c.
BACON.—Sides 5c; Hams 6½c; Shoulders
8½ cents.
LARD—7 to 7½c, per lb.
Hemp—\$0.00 per ton.
Tobacco.—Selling at \$6.00 per lb.
Mackerel—Blbs. No. 2, \$10; Halfblbs. 5.50,
Quarters \$3.25.
SALT—60c. per bushel.
IRON.—Bar Iron 2½c; Nail Iron 6½c; Horse
Shoe 3½c.
NAILS.—\$4.50 for 100d.
RICE—9c. per lb.
FEATHERS.—83 to 84 cents lbs.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STOCK!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FIFTY PACKAGES DRY GOODS!

Embracing English, French & American Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, Aprons, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Flannel, Stockings, Shirts, Stripes, Gray and Scarlet Flannels, Mousseline Delaines, Embroideries, Linen Cambic Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery and Notions generally. Terms Wholesale and Retail for **CASH ONLY**.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Maysville, Ky., October 2nd, 1862.

NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS!

M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS OF THE

Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every

department of **STAPLE DRY GOODS**, White Goods, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., and will be supplied by

Wear—Receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices.

Merchants may rely on getting their

Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERN, at the lowest wholesale price for CASH.

Particular attention will be paid to orders.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Aug. 23

